"A Quasi Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Health Teaching Regarding Management of Dog Bite Among Adults Residing in Selected Slums of PCMC in Pune City, Maharastra"

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Every day a number of people fall victim to dog bites. About 30,000 people die of rabies annually which accounts for 80% of 36,000 deaths reported to the WHO. In India 96% of the rabies is due to bite from dogs which are mostly stray and ownerless .

Material and Method: The quasi-experimental one group pre test post test research design was used for the study. The group consisted of 60 samples that were selected on the basis of the non probability convenient sampling technique from Gavalimatha slums. Data collected by structured interview technique and analysed by using descriptive & inferential statistics .

Results:- Statistically significant difference in the mean pre – test and post-test knowledge score of adults regarding dog bite management was found at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion :- Health Teaching is effective in improving the knowledge of adults regarding dog bite management. So there is need to update the knowledge of adults through education intervention programmes.

Keywords: PCMC, STP, Adults, Slum

INTRODUCTION:

Every day a number of people fall victim to dog bites. About 30,000 people die of rabies annually which accounts for 80% of 36,000 deaths reported to the WHO. In India 96% of the rabies is due to bite from dogs which are mostly stray and ownerless. . In India 96% of the rabies is due to bite from dogs which are mostly stray. About 1million people receive post exposure antirabies vaccine, the children constitute of 35-40%. In Pune between 1995 and 2001, not a single dog was re-immunized as per W.H.O. requirements despite the required target being close to 100,000 dogs that should have been accessed for annual anti-rabies vaccinations. (W.H.O, 2002) Dog control is a civic service, like providing police and fire protection, and should be funded and administrated in the same manner. (Merritt Clifton, 2002) The W.H.O. estimated India's total dog population at 25 million in 1998 and at 50 million in 2001, which reveals a present dog to human ratio of approximate 1:20(W.H.O, 2001) In Pune there has been an alarming incidence of dog bite cases in the industrial belt of Pimpri Chinchwad over the last three months. The health and medical services department of the Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) has registered on an average, 20 to 25 cases of dog bites, every day. Residents of Pimpri and Chinchwad have been facing the brunt of the stray dog menace over the last two days i.e. 22nd April 2008 and 23rd April 2008. Satish Gore, veterinary officer, PCMC, said that stray dog bite cases have been reported from the Bhosari area of Pune city. (Gore, 2008) This calls for the need of study among adults, In fact there may be countless number of associated reasons to it. In this study the investigator has tried to find their knowledge on the topic.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of health teaching regarding management of dog bite among adults residing in selected slums of PCMC area in Pune city.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1) To assess the knowledge level regarding management of dog bite among adults residing in selected slums of PCMC in Pune city.
2) To assess the effectiveness of health teaching regarding management of dog bite among adults residing in selected slums of PCMC in Pune city.
3) To find an association between the level of knowledge of adults and selected demographic variables

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research Approach and Research Design

Evaluative Approach and single group pre-test and post-test with the Quasi Experimental Research Design .

Dependent Variable

In the present study the dependent variable was knowledge score of Adults regarding "Management Dog bite".

Independent Variable

In the present study the independent variable was effectiveness of health teaching regarding management of dog bite.

Setting of the Study

The study was conducted in Gavalimatha slums of Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC), in Pune City .

Target population

The target population consists of Adults (male & females) (age group 18-above 49 years) residing in selected slums of PCMC in Pune city.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample selected for the present study comprised of adults residing in Gavalimatha slums of PCMC Area in Pune city with sample size of total 60 Adults (male & females) (age group 18-above 49 years). Non probability convenient sampling technique was use to those participants who are easily accessible to the researcher and meet the criteria of the study.

Inclusion Criteria

1. The study is limited only to those adults who are willing to participate in this study.
2. Male and female adults above 18 years of age.
3. Male and female adults who can read and understand Marathi. English, language.
4. The study is limited to the adults residing in slums of Gavalimatha of Pimpri Chinchwad area.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Those who are not willing to participate in the study.
2. Those who are not present at the time of data collection.

Development of Tool

A structured interview schedule was developed for assessing the knowledge of adults regarding management of dog bite before and after the administration structured teaching programme. The Tool was developed after extensive Review of research and non-research literature was conducted in the area related to management of dog bite . Opinion and suggestions were taken from experts, which helped in determining the important areas to be included. This was done with the help of literature review and advice from experts.

Description of Tool

Section A: Demographic data of the study participants

Section B Structured interview schedule, which consists of questions assessing knowledge about Management of dog bite in broad aspects comprising of 20 questions which were multiple choice items.

Criterion measure for classification of level of knowledge

Level of knowledge	Range of score
Poor	0-7
Average	8-14
Good	15-20

Data collection procedure

A formal permission was obtained from the concerned authority (Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation) to conduct the study. The investigator himself administered the structured interview schedule for the pre-test. The duration of data collection for each sample was 15 to 20 minutes. Daily timing for the data collection was 8 am to 4 pm, and approximately 20 samples per day were approached. The name and address of all participants were recorded by the investigator for the post-test, and they were approached by door to door home visiting. Daily 20 samples were called to one place and pre-test was given to samples and on same day health teaching was disseminated to all 20 samples. The instruction about post-test was given to the participants of experimental group. The post-test was conducted on the 7th day respectively after supplementing them with teaching. Time taken for post-test by each sample was 15-20 minutes approximately.

RESULTS

Pre test knowledge score was 9.52 and post test knowledge score was 19.03. Statistically there is significant difference in the mean pre test and post test knowledge score of adults (Male & Female) on management of dog bite was found at 0.05 level of significance. The difference between pre test and post test knowledge score of adults (Male & Female) statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance as shown in table 1.

Table : 1 Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults regarding knowledge of management of dog bite.

TEST	Mean	Std. Deviation (SD)	't' value
Pre-test knowledge score	9.52	3.553	22.124
Post-test knowledge score	19.03	1.193	

Table 1 is showing that pre-test knowledge score of the samples is 9.52 and post test knowledge score is 19.03. To know whether this increase in the mean knowledge score is significant or not, the researcher applied paired 't' test. Since 'P' value is less than 0.05 (P value= 0.001) the researcher can conclude at 5% level of significance and 59 degree of freedom that there is significant change in mean knowledge score. It means that the treatment (health teaching on management of dog bite) is effective tool to improve the knowledge.

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